

February 2012

# FDB2552 / FDP2552

# N-Channel PowerTrench® MOSFET 150V, 37A, 36m $\Omega$

### **Features**

- $r_{DS(ON)} = 32m\Omega$  (Typ.),  $V_{GS} = 10V$ ,  $I_D = 16A$
- $Q_q(tot) = 39nC (Typ.), V_{GS} = 10V$
- Low Miller Charge
- Low Q<sub>RR</sub> Body Diode
- UIS Capability (Single Pulse and Repetitive Pulse)

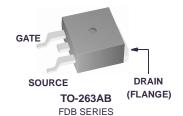
Formerly developmental type 82869

## **Applications**

- DC/DC Converters and Off-line UPS
- Distributed Power Architectures and VRMs
- Primary Switch for 24V and 48V Systems
- High Voltage Synchronous Rectifier









# **MOSFET Maximum Ratings** T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted

| Symbol                            | Parameter  | Ratings    | Units |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|-------|--|
| V <sub>DSS</sub>                  | Drain to Source Voltage  | 150        | V     |  |
| V <sub>GS</sub>                   | Gate to Source Voltage   | ±20        | V     |  |
|                                   | Drain Current  |            |       |  |
| I <sub>D</sub>                    | Continuous ( $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{GS} = 10V$ )  | 37         | Α     |  |
|                                   | Continuous (T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V)                                   | 26         | А     |  |
|                                   | Continuous ( $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{GS} = 10V$ ) with $R_{\theta JA} = 43^{\circ}C/W$ | 5          | Α     |  |
|                                   | Pulsed   | Figure 4   | Α     |  |
| E <sub>AS</sub>                   | Single Pulse Avalanche Energy (Note 1)   | 390        | mJ    |  |
| P <sub>D</sub>                    | Power dissipation  | 150        | W     |  |
|                                   | Derate above 25°C  | 1.0        | W/°C  |  |
| T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub> | Operating and Storage Temperature  | -55 to 175 | °C    |  |

# **Thermal Characteristics**

| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction to Case TO-220, TO-263                              | 1.0 | °C/W |
|-----------------|---|-----|------|
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient TO-220, TO-263 (Note 2)                  | 62  | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient TO-263, 1in <sup>2</sup> copper pad area | 43  | °C/W |

| Package | Marking | and | Ordering | Information |
|---------|---------|-----|----------|-------------|
|---------|---------|-----|----------|-------------|

| Device Marking  | Device  | Package  | Reel Size | Tape Width | Quantity  |
|-----------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| FDB2552 FDB2552 |         | TO-263AB | 330mm     | 24mm       | 800 units |
| FDP2552         | FDP2552 | TO-220AB | Tube      | N/A        | 50 units  |

# **Electrical Characteristics** $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise noted

| Symbol              | Parameter                                 | Test Conditions                              | Min | Тур   | Max   | Units |  |
|---------------------|---|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Off Chara           | cteristics                                |  |     |       |       |       |  |
| B <sub>VDSS</sub>   | Drain to Source Breakdown Voltage         | $I_D = 250 \mu A, V_{GS} = 0 V$              | 150 | -     | -     | V     |  |
|                     | Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current           | V <sub>DS</sub> = 120V                       | -   | -     | 1     | μА    |  |
| I <sub>DSS</sub>    |   | $V_{GS} = 0V$ $T_C = 150^{\circ}C$           | -   | -     | 250   |       |  |
| I <sub>GSS</sub>    | Gate to Source Leakage Current            | V <sub>GS</sub> = ±20V                       | -   | -     | ±100  | nA    |  |
| On Chara            | cteristics                                |  |     |       |       |       |  |
| V <sub>GS(TH)</sub> | Gate to Source Threshold Voltage          | $V_{GS} = V_{DS}, I_{D} = 250 \mu A$         | 2   | -     | 4     | V     |  |
|                     |   | I <sub>D</sub> = 16A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V  | -   | 0.032 | 0.036 |       |  |
| r                   | Drain to Source On Posistance             | $I_D = 8A, V_{GS} = 6V$                      | -   | 0.036 | 0.054 | 0     |  |
| r <sub>DS(ON)</sub> | Drain to Source On Resistance             | $I_D = 16A, V_{GS} = 10V,$<br>$T_J = 175$ °C | -   | 0.084 | 0.097 | Ω     |  |
| Dynamic             | Characteristics                           |  |     |       | •     |       |  |
| C <sub>ISS</sub>    | Input Capacitance                         | l  | -   | 2800  | -     | pF    |  |
| C <sub>OSS</sub>    | Output Capacitance                        | $V_{DS} = 25V, V_{GS} = 0V,$<br>f = 1MHz     | -   | 285   | -     | pF    |  |
| C <sub>RSS</sub>    | Reverse Transfer Capacitance              | I = IMHZ                                     | -   | 55    | -     | pF    |  |
| Q <sub>g(TOT)</sub> | Total Gate Charge at 10V                  | V <sub>GS</sub> = 0V to 10V                  |     | 39    | 51    | nC    |  |
| $Q_{g(TH)}$         | Threshold Gate Charge                     | $V_{GS} = 0V \text{ to } 2V$ $V_{DD} = 75V$  | -   | 5.2   | 6.8   | nC    |  |
| Q <sub>gs</sub>     | Gate to Source Gate Charge                | I <sub>D</sub> = 16A                         | -   | 13.5  | -     | nC    |  |
| Q <sub>gs2</sub>    | Gate Charge Threshold to Plateau          | $I_g = 1.0 \text{mA}$                        | -   | 8.4   | -     | nC    |  |
| Q <sub>gd</sub>     | Gate to Drain "Miller" Charge             |  | -   | 8.3   | -     | nC    |  |
| Switching           | g Characteristics (V <sub>GS</sub> = 10V) |  |     |       |       |       |  |
| t <sub>ON</sub>     | Turn-On Time                              |  | -   | -     | 62    | ns    |  |
| t <sub>d(ON)</sub>  | Turn-On Delay Time                        |  | -   | 12    | -     | ns    |  |
| t <sub>r</sub>      | Rise Time                                 | $V_{DD} = 75V, I_{D} = 16A$                  | -   | 29    | -     | ns    |  |
| t <sub>d(OFF)</sub> | Turn-Off Delay Time                       | $V_{GS} = 10V, R_{GS} = 8.2\Omega$           | -   | 36    | -     | ns    |  |
| t <sub>f</sub>      | Fall Time                                 | 7  | -   | 29    | -     | ns    |  |
| t <sub>OFF</sub>    | Turn-Off Time                             |  | -   | -     | 97    | ns    |  |
| Drain-Sou           | urce Diode Characteristics                |  |     |       |       |       |  |
| \/                  | Course to Drain Diade Valle               | I <sub>SD</sub> = 16A                        | -   | -     | 1.25  | V     |  |
| $V_{SD}$            | Source to Drain Diode Voltage             | I <sub>SD</sub> = 8A                         | -   | -     | 1.0   | V     |  |
|                     | <u> </u>                                  |  |     | _     |       |       |  |

 $I_{SD} = 16A, dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$ 

 $I_{SD} = 16A, dI_{SD}/dt = 100A/\mu s$ 

# Q<sub>RR</sub>

Notes: 1: Starting  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , L = 7.8mH,  $I_{AS} = 10A$ . 2: Pulse Width = 100s

Reverse Recovery Time

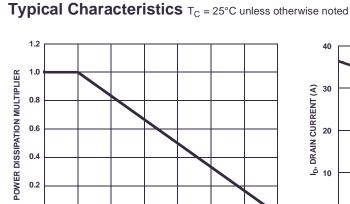
Reverse Recovered Charge

90

242

ns

nC



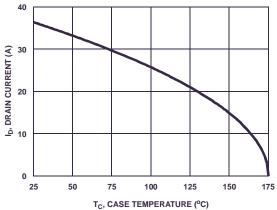


Figure 1. Normalized Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature

T<sub>C</sub>, CASE TEMPERATURE (°C)

75

100

150

125

0

Figure 2. Maximum Continuous Drain Current vs Case Temperature

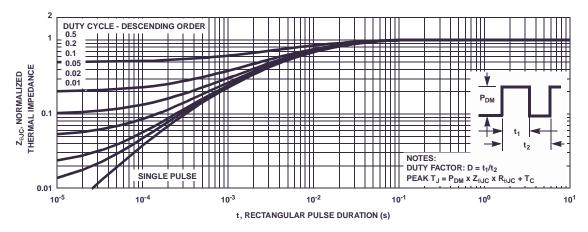


Figure 3. Normalized Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

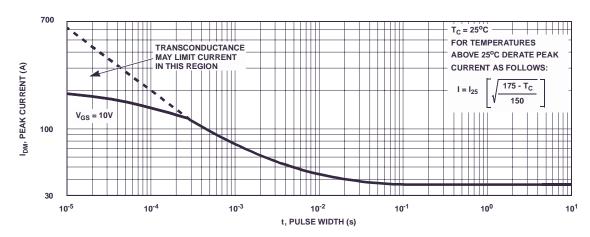
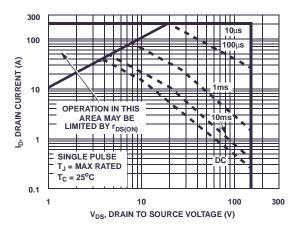


Figure 4. Peak Current Capability

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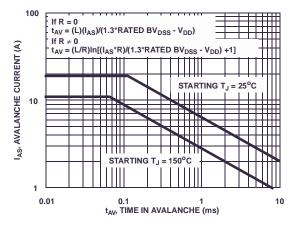
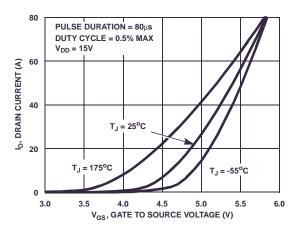


Figure 5. Forward Bias Safe Operating Area

NOTE: Refer to Fairchild Application Notes AN7514 and AN7515

Figure 6. Unclamped Inductive Switching

Capability



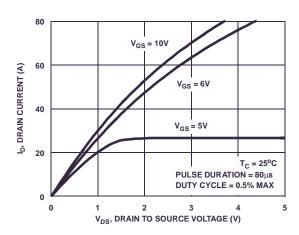
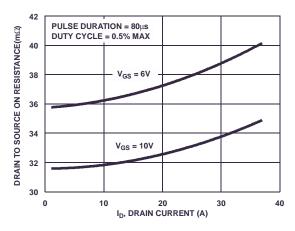


Figure 7. Transfer Characteristics

Figure 8. Saturation Characteristics



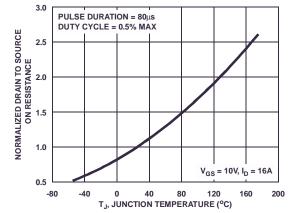


Figure 9. Drain to Source On Resistance vs Drain Current

Figure 10. Normalized Drain to Source On Resistance vs Junction Temperature

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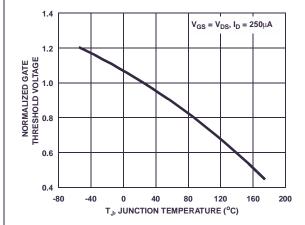
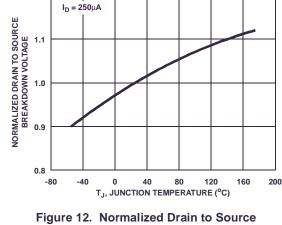


Figure 11. Normalized Gate Threshold Voltage vs **Junction Temperature** 



1.2

**Breakdown Voltage vs Junction Temperature** 

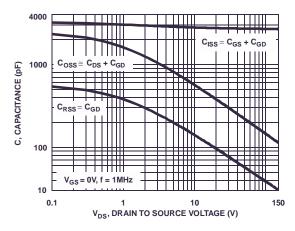


Figure 13. Capacitance vs Drain to Source Voltage

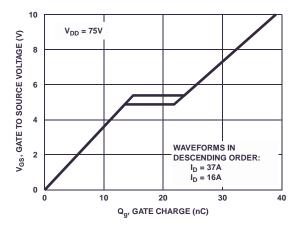


Figure 14. Gate Charge Waveforms for Constant **Gate Currents** 

# **Test Circuits and Waveforms**

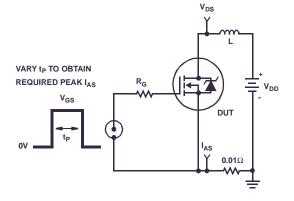


Figure 15. Unclamped Energy Test Circuit

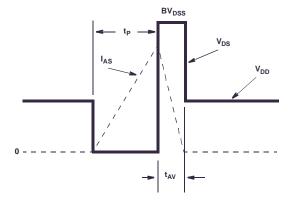


Figure 16. Unclamped Energy Waveforms

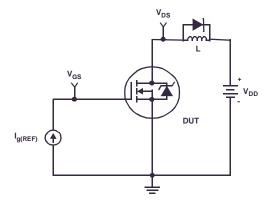


Figure 17. Gate Charge Test Circuit

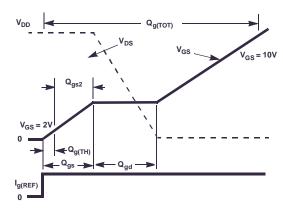


Figure 18. Gate Charge Waveforms

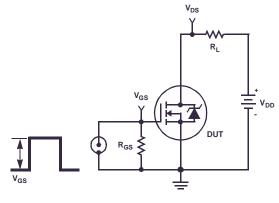


Figure 19. Switching Time Test Circuit

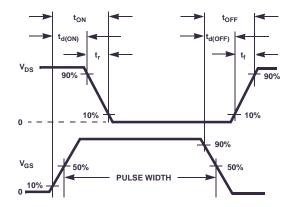


Figure 20. Switching Time Waveforms

# Thermal Resistance vs. Mounting Pad Area

The maximum rated junction temperature,  $T_{JM}$ , and the thermal resistance of the heat dissipating path determines the maximum allowable device power dissipation,  $P_{DM}$ , in an application. Therefore the application's ambient temperature,  $T_A$  (°C), and thermal resistance  $R_{\theta JA}$  (°C/W) must be reviewed to ensure that  $T_{JM}$  is never exceeded. Equation 1 mathematically represents the relationship and serves as the basis for establishing the rating of the part.

$$P_{DM} = \frac{(T_{JM} - T_A)}{R_{\theta JA}} \tag{EQ. 1}$$

In using surface mount devices such as the TO-263 package, the environment in which it is applied will have a significant influence on the part's current and maximum power dissipation ratings. Precise determination of  $\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{DM}}$  is complex and influenced by many factors:

- Mounting pad area onto which the device is attached and whether there is copper on one side or both sides of the board.
- The number of copper layers and the thickness of the board.
- 3. The use of external heat sinks.
- 4. The use of thermal vias.
- 5. Air flow and board orientation.
- 6. For non steady state applications, the pulse width, the duty cycle and the transient thermal response of the part, the board and the environment they are in.

Fairchild provides thermal information to assist the designer's preliminary application evaluation. Figure 21 defines the  $R_{\theta JA}$  for the device as a function of the top copper (component side) area. This is for a horizontally positioned FR-4 board with 1oz copper after 1000 seconds of steady state power with no air flow. This graph provides the necessary information for calculation of the steady state junction temperature or power dissipation. Pulse applications can be evaluated using the Fairchild device Spice thermal model or manually utilizing the normalized maximum transient thermal impedance curve.

Thermal resistances corresponding to other copper areas can be obtained from Figure 21 or by calculation using Equation 2 or 3. Equation 2 is used for copper area defined in inches square and equation 3 is for area in centimeters square. The area, in square inches or square centimeters is the top copper area including the gate and source pads.

$$R_{\theta JA} = 26.51 + \frac{19.84}{(0.262 + Area)}$$
 (EQ. 2)

Area in Inches Squared

$$R_{\theta JA} = 26.51 + \frac{128}{(1.69 + Area)}$$
 (EQ. 3)

Area in Centimeters Squared

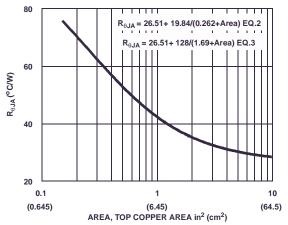


Figure 21. Thermal Resistance vs Mounting
Pad Area

#### **PSPICE Electrical Model** .SUBCKT FDP2552 2 1 3; rev May 2002 Ca 12 8 1e-9 Cb 15 14 1e-9 LDRAIN **DPLCAP** DRAIN Cin 6 8 2.65e-9 10 Dbody 7 5 DbodyMOD RLDRAIN ₹RSLC1 Dbreak 5 11 DbreakMOD DBREAK V Dplcap 10 5 DplcapMOD RSLC2 <u>5</u> **ESLC** Ebreak 11 7 17 18 178 50 Eds 14 8 5 8 1 Egs 13 8 6 8 1 ▲ DBODY RDRAIN **EBREAK** ESG Esg 6 10 6 8 1 **FVTHRES** Evthres 6 21 19 8 1 $\left(\frac{19}{8}\right)$ Evtemp 20 6 18 22 1 4 MWFAK **LGATE EVTEMP** GATE **RGATE** -m 18 22 **←**MMED It 8 17 1 9 20 MSTRC RI GATE Lgate 1 9 7.15e-9 LSOURCE CIN SOURCE Ldrain 2 5 1.0e-9 Lsource 3 7 2.3e-9 RSOURCE RLSOURCE RLgate 1 9 71.5 **RBREAK** RLdrain 2 5 10 <u>13</u> 8 <u>14</u> 13 RLsource 3 7 23 **≨**RVTEMP S<sub>1</sub>B o S2B Mmed 16 6 8 8 MmedMOD CE 19 CA Mstro 16 6 8 8 MstroMOD IT 14 Mweak 16 21 8 8 MweakMOD VBAT EGS **EDS** Rbreak 17 18 RbreakMOD 1 8 Rdrain 50 16 Rdrain MOD 2.5e-2 **RVTHRES** Rgate 9 20 1.04 RSLC1 5 51 RSLCMOD 1.0e-6 RSLC2 5 50 1.0e3 Rsource 8 7 RsourceMOD 4.6e-3 Rvthres 22 8 RvthresMOD 1 Rvtemp 18 19 RvtempMOD 1 S1a 6 12 13 8 S1AMOD S1b 13 12 13 8 S1BMOD S2a 6 15 14 13 S2AMOD S2b 13 15 14 13 S2BMOD Vbat 22 19 DC 1 ESLC 51 50 VALUE={(V(5,51)/ABS(V(5,51)))\*(PWR(V(5,51)/(1e-6\*75),3))} .MODEL DbodyMOD D (IS=2.6E-11 N=1.09 RS=2.6e-3 TRS1=3.0e-3 TRS2=1.5e-6 + CJO=1.9e-9 M=0.62 TT=5.1e-8 XTI=4.2) .MODEL DbreakMOD D (RS=0.3 TRS1=3.0e-3 TRS2=-8.9e-6) .MODEL DplcapMOD D (CJO=5.7e-10 IS=1.0e-30 N=10 M=0.58) .MODEL MmedMOD NMOS (VTO=3.5 KP=6 IS=1e-30 N=10 TOX=1 L=1u W=1u RG=1.04) .MODEL MstroMOD NMOS (VTO=4.15 KP=80 IS=1e-30 N=10 TOX=1 L=1u W=1u) .MODEL MweakMOD NMOS (VTO=2.91 KP=0.03 IS=1e-30 N=10 TOX=1 L=1u W=1u RG=10.4 RS=0.1) .MODEL RbreakMOD RES (TC1=1.1e-3 TC2=-2e-6) .MODEL RdrainMOD RES (TC1=8.5e-3 TC2=2.5e-5) .MODEL RSLCMOD RES (TC1=3.4e-3 TC2=1.5e-6) .MODEL RsourceMOD RES (TC1=4.0e-3 TC2=1.0e-6) .MODEL RvthresMOD RES (TC1=-4.3e-3 TC2=-1.6e-5) .MODEL RvtempMOD RES (TC1=-4.1e-3 TC2=1.5e-6) .MODEL S1AMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-6.0 VOFF=-4.0) .MODEL S1BMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-4.0 VOFF=-6.0) .MODEL S2AMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-2 VOFF=-0.5) .MODEL S2BMOD VSWITCH (RON=1e-5 ROFF=0.1 VON=-0.5 VOFF=-2) Note: For further discussion of the PSPICE model, consult A New PSPICE Sub-Circuit for the Power MOSFET Featuring Global

Temperature Options; IEEE Power Electronics Specialist Conference Records, 1991, written by William J. Hepp and C. Frank

Wheatley.

#### SABER Electrical Model REV May 2002 template FDP2552 n2,n1,n3 electrical n2,n1,n3 var i iscl dp..model dbodymod = (isl=2.6e-11,nl=1.09,rs=2.6e-3,trs1=3.0e-3,trs2=1.5e-6,cjo=1.9e-9,m=0.62,tt=5.1e-8,xti=4.2) dp..model dbreakmod = (rs=0.3.trs1=3.0e-3.trs2=-8.9e-6)dp..model dplcapmod = (cjo=5.7e-10,isl=10.0e-30,nl=10,m=0.58) $m..model mmedmod = (type=\_n,vto=3.5,kp=6,is=1e-30, tox=1)$ m..model mstrongmod = (type=\_n,vto=4.15,kp=80,is=1e-30, tox=1) m..model mweakmod = (type= n, vto=2.91, kp=0.03, is=1e-30, tox=1, rs=0.1)I DRAIN sw\_vcsp..model s1amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-6.0,voff=-4.0) DPLCAP DRAIN sw\_vcsp..model s1bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-4.0,voff=-6.0) 10 sw\_vcsp..model s2amod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-2,voff=-0.5) RLDRAIN sw\_vcsp..model s2bmod = (ron=1e-5,roff=0.1,von=-0.5,voff=-2) ≸RSLC1 c.ca n12 n8 = 1e-9c.cb n15 n14 = 1e-9RSLC2 ≥ ISCL c.cin n6 n8 = 2.65e-9DBREAK 3 dp.dbody n7 n5 = model=dbodymod **≨**RDRAIN dp.dbreak n5 n11 = model=dbreakmod $ESG\left(\frac{6}{8}\right)$ DBODY dp.dplcap n10 n5 = model=dplcapmod **EVTHRES** 21 MWFAK LGATE **EVTEMP** spe.ebreak n11 n7 n17 n18 = 178 GATE **RGATE** 1822 spe.eds n14 n8 n5 n8 = 1 FRREAK MMED ₩-20 spe.egs n13 n8 n6 n8 = 1 **■**MSTR RLGATE spe.esg n6 n10 n6 n8 = 1 CIN spe.evthres n6 n21 n19 n8 = 1 SOURCE spe.evtemp n20 n6 n18 n22 = 1 RSOURCE RLSOURCE i.it n8 n17 = 1RBREAK I.lgate n1 n9 = 7.15e-918 I.ldrain n2 n5 = 1.0e-9 o S2B **₹**RVTEMP S<sub>1</sub>B I.lsource n3 n7 = 2.3e-9СВ 19 IT 14 res.rlgate n1 n9 = 71.5 VRAT 5 8 res.rldrain n2 n5 = 10 **FGS** FDS res.rlsource n3 n7 = 23 **RVTHRES** m.mmed n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mmedmod, l=1u, w=1u m.mstrong n16 n6 n8 n8 = model=mstrongmod, l=1u, w=1u m.mweak n16 n21 n8 n8 = model=mweakmod, l=1u, w=1u res.rbreak n17 n18 = 1, tc1=1.1e-3,tc2=-2e-6 res.rdrain n50 n16 = 2.5e-2, tc1=8.5e-3,tc2=2.5e-5 res.rgate n9 n20 = 1.04 res.rslc1 n5 n51 = 1.0e-6, tc1=3.4e-3,tc2=1.5e-6 res.rslc2 n5 n50 = 1.0e3 res.rsource n8 n7 = 4.6e-3, tc1=4.0e-3,tc2=1.0e-6 res.rvthres n22 n8 = 1, tc1=-4.3e-3,tc2=-1.6e-5 res.rvtemp n18 n19 = 1, tc1=-4.1e-3, tc2=1.5e-6sw vcsp.s1a n6 n12 n13 n8 = model=s1amod sw\_vcsp.s1b n13 n12 n13 n8 = model=s1bmod sw\_vcsp.s2a n6 n15 n14 n13 = model=s2amod sw\_vcsp.s2b n13 n15 n14 n13 = model=s2bmod v.vbat n22 n19 = dc=1 equations { i (n51->n50) +=iscl (v(n51,n50) = ((v(n5,n51)/(1e-9+abs(v(n5,n51))))\*((abs(v(n5,n51)\*1e6/75))\*\*3))

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# SPICE Thermal Model JUNCTION REV 23 May 2002 FDP2552T CTHERM1 TH 6 1e-2 CTHERM2 6 5 1.5e-2 CTHERM3 5 4 2e-2 RTHERM1 CTHERM1 CTHERM4 4 3 2.1e-2 CTHERM5 3 2 2.2e-2 CTHERM6 2 TL 9e-2 6 RTHERM1 TH 6 2.7e-2 RTHERM2 6 5 2.8e-2 RTHERM3 5 4 7.8e-2 RTHERM2 CTHERM2 RTHERM4 4 3 9e-2 RTHERM5 3 2 2.7e-1 RTHERM6 2 TL 2.87e-1 5 SABER Thermal Model SABER thermal model FDP2552T RTHERM3 CTHERM3 template thermal\_model th tl thermal\_c th, tl ctherm.ctherm1 th 6 =1e-2 4 ctherm.ctherm2 6 5 =1.5e-2 ctherm.ctherm3 5 4 =2e-2 ctherm.ctherm4 4 3 =2.1e-2 ctherm.ctherm5 3 2 =2.2e-2 RTHERM4 CTHERM4 ctherm.ctherm6 2 tl =9e-2 rtherm.rtherm1 th 6 = 2.7e-2 3 rtherm.rtherm2 6 5 = 2.8e-2 rtherm.rtherm3 5 4 =7.8e-2 rtherm.rtherm4 4 3 =9e-2 CTHERM5 RTHFRM5 rtherm.rtherm5 3 2 =2.7e-1 rtherm.rtherm6 2 tl =2.87e-1 2 RTHERM6 CTHERM6 tl CASE





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